THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1850. VOLUME I.---NUMBER 26.

The Frontier Guardian.

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Dialogue between Traditon, Reason, and Scriptus.

Tradition.—Good morning, Mr. Reason, I understand that you have lately embraced the Book of Mormon as a divine record, and believe Joseph Smith to be a prophet inspired of God. I am astonished that intelligent men like yourself should be so easily deluded.

Reason.—I am not sensible of having embraced any delusion. But as man is but a short-sighted mortal, and liable to be deceived, I shall be under infinite obligations to you, Mr. Tradition, if you will have the kindness to point out the deception.

Tradition.—Why, sir, the canon of scripture is full; and the very idea of any more revelation is the height of absurdity.

Reason.—Well, Neighbor Tradition, if you can prove your last assertion, viz: that "*the canon of Scripture is full,*" you will do me a great favor, and save a soul from error.

Tradition.—I am pleased to see you so willing to be undeceived. There is hope in your case; for a world of evidence can be brought forward to prove that there is to be no more revelation. Why, sir, our fathers, our mothers, our kindred, our neighbors, and our nation, have all testified that the scriptures are full. Thousands of protestant reformers, among every class and society, have borne the same testimony. And finally, almost every christian denomination for many centuries past, have proclaimed boldly and publicly, that the volume of scriptures was completed by the apostles, and that there was to be no more. What more evidence do you want?

Reason.—I hope Mr. Tradition, that you will not be offended when I tell you that the "world of evidence" which you have now adduced, is not evidence, but merely tradition—the assertions of uninspired men without proof. How am I to know that or any part of these witneeses, to which you refer, testify the truth? Do they prove their assertions by the scriptures? If not, how do they know that the canon of scripture is full? Must I believe and put my trust in their foolish traditions, and vain assertions without one scriptural proof? "Cursed," saith Isaiah, "is he that trusteth in man, or maketh flesh his arm."

Tradition.—Do you suppose that so many millions of people are deceived upon this subject?

Reason.—If they found their conclusions upon their own imaginations and vain traditions, they are just as liable to be deceived as the millions of heathen who have deceived *themselves* with the vain traditions of *their* fathers. And now, Mr. Tradition, if you will furnish us some scriptural evidence to support your assertions, you will confer upon me a great favor; but away with unfounded traditions.

Tradition.—I am not much of a scriptorian myself, but depend chiefly upon the ministers for scriptural knowledge. Ah! yonder comes my old friend, the minister, who has studied the Bible and preached these forty years. He will shew you that the Bible contains all that God ever has revealed, or ever will reveal to man.

[*Enter the Reverend Mr. Scriptus with a Bible in his hand.*]

Good morning, Mr. Scriptus. I am happy to see you. You have arrived just in the right time. Your services are much needed. Mr. Scriptus, I introduce to you my unfortunate neighbor, Reason, who has lately embraced that fatal delusion—the Book of Mormon as a divine revelation. He seems to be an honest man; and it is a pity that he should be so imposed upon. Will you, Mr. Scriptus, have the kindness to show him, by the Bible, that there is to be no more revelation?

Scriptus.—It is to be greatly lamented that any honest man should be so greatly deceived. But, Mr. Reason, are you willing to admit the scriptures as evidence?

Reason.—Most certainly. The scriptures are esteemed very highly, both by myself and by all who believe the Book of Mormon. And I can assure you, that I shall receive all evidence drawn from that source with the greatest satisfaction. And if you really believe that I am deluded, I earnestly desire that you should bring forward the strongest and most convincing arguments that you are in possession of, that I may be reclaimed.

Scriptus.—I will read to you, Mr. Reason, the 15th, 16th, and 17th verses of the third chapter, 2 Timothy. "From a child thou hast known the holy scriptures which are able to make thee wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus." All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and it is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness." "That the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works." You will perceive, Mr. Reason, that Timothy had enough scripture when he was a child, to make him wise unto salvation; and what necessity was there for any more? Could he be benefited by any more?

Reason.—Will you please to tell me, Mr. Scriptus, what scripture Timothy was acquainted with when he was a child?

Scriptus.—The Old Testament, I suppose; for the New Testament was not yet written.

Reason.—Then, according to your argument, the New Testament is useless, inasmuch as the Old was able to make Timothy wise unto salvation. What a pity it was that the Lord and his angels, while John was on the Isle of Patmos, did not know that mankind had enough scripture years before, or in the days of Timothy's childhood; it would have saved them the trouble of revealing that lengthy revelation to John, and saved him the trouble of writing it, and saved mankind from delusion in believing it. How long is it, Mr. Scriptus, since you made the important discovery that all the scriptures given since Timothy's childhood are useless?

Scriptus.—I must confess, Mr. Reason, that I never thought of the arguments which you have advanced; and I clearly perceive that there is no evidence in that passage against any more revelations being given; but I think that you must be convinced by the two following passages that we have enough to perfect the man of God, and thoroughly furnish him unto all good works

Reason.—I do not perceive, sir, any such delaration in the passages to which you refer. It does not say that *enough* scripture is given by inspiration of God, to make the man of God perfect, &c., that there is no necessity for any more; but it says that "*all scripture is given, &c.*" Leaving the man of God to be perfected by *all scripture* which should come to his knowledge, given at any period of time. Indeed, as a proof that more scripture was given after Paul wrote this, you are referred to that given on the Isle of Patmos many years afterwards.

Scriptus.—I perceive, Neighbor Reason, that you have a happy faculty of overturning my arguments. Your reasons are so very plain that I cannot withstand their force, and only marvel at the weakness of my own arguments. But I have one more passage of scripture left, which I think is so pointed and definite against any additional scripture, that it will be your turn next to yield the argument, and renounce the ruinous doctrine of more revelation. It will be found in the last chapter of John's Revelations. I will read it,—"For I testify unto every man that heareth the words of the prophecy of this book. If any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book." This, I consider, friend Reason, to be positive proof that the canon of scriptures is full, and no more to be added.

Reason.—Well, Mr. Scriptus, as you have fled to your strong hold and last refuge, the battering ram of reason will try its strength upon it, by asking a few questions. Is there anything in this passage which you have just read, that prohibits God from adding more revelations?

Scriptus.—Oh, no! It is "man" who is under restraint, not God.

Reason.—You perceive, then, that God might give ten thousand more revelations, for ought there is contained in that passage.

Scriptus.—But do you not think that the idea is there indirectly conveyed that God would give no more?

Reason.—Surely not; for the same restraint was placed upon man as early as the days of Moses, saying, "Thou shalt not add nor diminish to the words which I command you." Would you not have considered the children of Israel very foolish, if they had said to Moses that the canon of scriptures was full? Yet they would have been as much justified in drawing the conclusion from the caution given in the book of Deuteronomy, as we are from the book of John's prophecy.

Scriptus.—I perceive the strength of your reasoning. You have overturned my strongest hold; and I know of no other scripture that conveys the most distant idea that the volume of scripture was completed by the Apostles. But admitting that there is no scriptural evidence against receiving more revelation, yet the idea of receiving the Book of Mormon, or anything else, as revelation without proof, is ridiculous. What evidence have you that it is a divine revelation?

Reason.—I must cordially concur with you, friend Scriptus, that we ought not to receive anything as divine revelation without evidence; and, if I am not deceived, I have as much evidence in favor of the Book of Mormon as you have of the New Testament.

Scriptus.—As much evidence for that book as I have for the New Testament!! [illegible] Why, sir, look at the great miracles which were wrought by the Savior and his Apostles, in confirmation of their mission [illegible] publicly, and not in a corner; the sick, both in and out of the church, were healed. We have the testimony of large multitudes, entirely disinterested, having no connexion with the church.

Reason.—How do you know, friend Scriptus, that miracles were wrought in confirmation of their mission? Did you see them perform miracles with your own eyes? Did you hear them speak in new tongues with your own ears? Did you ever see or converse with any person that they healed? Have you ever seen any person that ever saw them do miracles? Or have you even read the testimony of one disinterested witness, out of the church, who saw them perform miracles? If not, how do you know that they wrought miracles?

Scriptus.—Why, the New Testament says so.

Reason.—I think, neighbor Scriptus, that you must have studied logic in the ancient schools of philosophy, for you seem to understand *reasoning in a circle* to perfection: First, you say that the New Testament is true, because miracles were wrought, because the New Testament says so. It is the evidence of both the book and its miracles that is now called for. Let me inform you, sir, that you have only the testimony of *six eye witnesses*, that there were miracles wrought in the days of the Apostles, viz: Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Paul, and Peter: and they were all in the church, and not out of it. It is upon their testimony, alone that you believe it. Not a solitary individual that was an eye witness either in the church or out of it, except those six have written and handed down their testimony.

Scriptus.—What! did not the lame man who sat at the beautiful gate of the temple testify that he was healed? And did not the multitudes who saw these miracles testify, saying, that notable miracles had been wrought?

Reason.—If they did testify you and I never saw nor read their testimony, but are entirely dependent upon the testimony of the six writers afore mentioned. Luke, who wrote the Acts of the Apostles, testifies that the lame man was healed: and we believe it on his testimony alone. Luke testifies that the multitudes saw miracles, but the multitudes have informed us nothing about it.

Scriptus.—Your reasonings seem to be very conclusive and cannot be overthrown. And I frankly acknowledge that I never thought of these things in this light before. But, neighbor Reason, can you bring forward as much evidence as there is in favor of the New Testament; that is, can you bring forward six witnesses in your church who will testify that they have seen miracles wrought with their own eyes? You must, sir, bring forward as much as six witnesses at least, in order that the Book of Mormon may have the same claims to our faith that the New Testament has, so far as miracles are evidence.

Reason.—I can assure you, friend Scriptus, that we are not dependent upon the testimony of six witnesses alone, but can produce more than *sixty thousand* who have seen miracles wrought with their own eyes. Multitudes have been healed by the prayer of faith in the name of Jesus, both in the church and out of it, since the year 1830. Thus you perceive that we have a cloud of witnesses. Now please take your pen, Mr. Scriptus, and write out the evidences on this sheet of paper in two separate columns, and compare them, and see if one book has not as good a claim npon your faith as the other, so far as the evidence of miracles is concerned.

(*Here Scriptus commences writing as follows:*)

NEW TESTAMENT EVIDENCE	BOOK MORMON EVIDENCE.
Six eye-witnesses testify in their writings that miracles were wrought in their day.	Sixty thousand eye-witnesses will testify that miracles are wrought in these days.
No witnesses have informed us that they were healed in the Apostles' days: it all depends on the testimony of the six.	Thousands of witnesses tell us that they have been healed in these days; it does not depend upon second-handed testimony.
The six witnesses of the New Testament are dead, and gone where we cannot cross-examine their testimony.	The tens of thousands of witnesses to the Book of Mormon are living, and their testimony can be re-examined.
No eye-witnesses, out of the church, have left us their written evidence to the truth of miracles in the Apostles' days.	Many eye-witnesses, out of the church, have seen and do testify that miracles are wrought in these days.

Scriptus.—I find, friend Reason, that I have been too much under the influence of my neighbor Tradition, to judge of things according to reason, and shall henceforth endeavor to shun his company, and shall esteem it as a great favor, if you will permit [illegible] more frequently with you, for I am highly delighted with the soundness of the reasons you have advanced, and think that you have honorably extricated yourself from the charge of delusion.

Tradition, who had attentively listened to the conversation, became very much excited on hearing himself so lightly spoken of, and abruptly left the room, muttering the following soliloquy: My old friends, Reason and Scriptus, have both forsaken me and treated me with contempt. But I don't care. Whatever my fathers believed I will believe too; for my great grandfather, Mr. Heathen Tradition, was highly respected by millions, and died a happy martyr in testimony of our cause, and my grandmother, Mrs. Roman Catholic, and my own dear mother, Mrs. Protestant, with all of her descendants, have been almost infallible in the faith of their fathers. And of all the Tradition family, but a very few [illegible], and they are generally led away by the [illegible] Reason and Scriptus [illegible].

[illegible]

For the Frontier Guardian.

Farewell.

BY V. H. BROCK.

A Farewell compliment to Elders Taylor, Snow, Richards, and others on missions from Salt Lake City to Europe.

Farewell, ye servants of the Lord,
We bid you all "God speed,"
As to the nations far you go,
To sow celestial seed.

The Priesthood on your heads you bear,
And in your hands the sword
Of truth you hold, which shall prepare
Men's hearts to serve the Lord.

And nations trembling shall confess
Your missions, and your powers,
And, turning from their idols, bless
The Lord, your God and ours.

Your presence gives us pleasure here,
But, more your absence may;
When we shall hear of conquest, where
In foreign lands you pray.

Shall hear, that error's temples fall
Beneath your warning voice;
And multitudes their names enroll,
And make the truth their choice.

May Zion prosper where you go,
The gospel to proclaim;
'Til kings and ruler's hear and know,
Her beauty, and her fame.

And may God's blessing you attend—
His spirit with you dwell;
Aid, and relieve you to the end,
In all your work. Farewell.

Kanesville, Dec. 1849.

From the Millennial Star.

A Great Miracle—Narrative of Reuben Brinkworth.

On the 2d July, 1839, I entered on board the *Terror*, Commodore Sir John Franklin being then about to set out on a voyage of discovery for a northwest passage to India. Upon returning to England, we landed at Bermuda on the 16th of July, 1843, and in the afternoon of the same day a terrible thunder storm occurred, in which I was suddenly deprived of my hearing and speech. At the same time five of my comrades, viz., John Ennis, William Collins, John Rogers, Richard King, and William Simms, were summoned into eternity. I remained insensible fifteen days—perfectly unconscious of all that was passing around me; but upon the return of reason, came the dreadful conviction that I was deprived of two of my faculties. I well remember the period, and shall forever continue to do so—language cannot describe the awful sensations that pervaded my mind when I became fully sensible of the reality of my condition. I will here remark, that the subject of religion had never troubled my mind; nor did the calamity I was called to suffer awaken any feeling akin to it; nevertheless I felt a certain feeling of gratitude that I had not met with the same fate as my more unfortunate companions; yet I must, to my shame, confess that it was not so directed by the Great Disposer of all events, who could have taken my life as those of my companions, had he willed it. But it was not his design. I was spared, and am now a living witness of his loving kindness to the most abandoned sinners, if they will turn and seek his face. At that time I was about nineteen years old. After remaining at Bermuda for about three weeks, we again set sail for England, and reached Chatham on the 14th December. I remained there only fourteen days, after which I went to London, and, by the kind assistance of some gentlemen, entered the deaf and dumb school in Old Kent Road, where I remained for ten weeks, but not liking the confinement, and being from home, I became dissatisfied and unhappy, and resolved to leave it, and accordingly did so. I then went to George Lock's, Oxford Arms, Silver Street, Reading, with whom I lived eighteen months, supporting myself the whole of that period upon the wages I earned on board the *Terror.* I afterwards went to Rugby, not to remain there, but on the way to my mother at Stroud, Gloucestershire.

I will here relate a circumstance of cruelty of which I was made the sufferer: being thirsty, I stepped into a public house to get something to drink; there were gentlemen in the parlor, who, seeing that I was dumb, motioned me to them, and put many questions in writing, which I answered in the same manner. While I was thus being questioned, one of the men went out and brought in a policeman, who hauled me away to the lock-up, in which place I was kept all that night, the next day and following night, and on the morning of the second day, I was taken before a magistrate, who ordered me to be taken to a doctor, where I underwent an operation, namely, having my tongue cut in two places: he became satisfied that I was both deaf and dumb, and then I was discharged. From the treatment I had received I was determined to go to another of the magistrates of that town, to whom I related by writing what had transpired. He said very little to me, more than that he would write to London respecting it, and I have since learned from a gentleman, that the magistrate who examined me, has been removed from his office. I then continued my journey to Stroud, which I reached without any other inconvenience, and remained there two days. I then went to Newport, Monmouthshire, and occupied my time in teaching the deaf and dumb alphabet for about three years, at the end of which I became acquainted with the Latter-day Saints. At that time I was lodging at a public house, [illegible]

[illegible] and eternal welfare. On the 22d September, I had been, by means of the deaf and dumb alphabet, conversing freely with some of the Saints, and had fully determined to be baptized that evening; therefore I expressed my desire to receive the ordinance of baptism, and was taken to the canal early on the morning of the 23d, and baptized in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; and upon my head emerging from the water, I heard the voices of persons upon the towing path, and this was the first sound I had heard since my deprivation upon the island of Bermuda, in 1843. With my hearing came also my speech, and the first words that I uttered were—"Thank the Lord, I can speak and hear again as well as any of you." I scarcely need state my own surprise at the moment, but such it was, and it appears marvelous in my own eyes, not that God is possessed of such power, but that he should manifest it in my behalf. I have much cause to praise him and glorify his holy name, for in obedience to his divine commands, I not only receive the remission of my sins, which I esteem above all earthly blessings, but also the removal of my deafness and dumbness; and now I can hear as distinctly and speak as fluently as I ever did, although I had been deprived of both these faculties, for upwards of five years not being able to hear the loudest noise, or to use my tongue in speech.

There is a mistake in the *Merlin* of the date of my landing at Bermuda: it should have been 1843 instead of 1840. The same error appeared also in the STAR, No. 22, vol. 10, and which was caused by extracting the account from that paper.

The following individuals are witnesses to my baptism:—

Henry Naish, }
John Roberts, } M. of the Church.
John Walden, }
Jane Dunbin, }
Thomas Jones, } Non-Members.
Jacob Naish, }

SEVERAL CASES OF MIRACULOUS HEALING.

Jehovah and Son's effectual cure for Cholera and all other diseases of the body.

Take one-spoonful of consecrated oil: mix with it half a grain of pure faith. This taken or administered in the name of Jesus Christ, will prove one of the most pleasant, safe, and effectual remedies.

The above medicine was established as the best and surest remedy for removing leprosy and restoring the blind their sight, the deaf their hearing, the dumb their speech, and for casting out devil's, &c., by Jesus of Nazereth and his apostles; and we unhesitatingly bear our testimony, that during 1800 years, it has retained all its restoring and healing power. In proof of which we select the following few testimonies out of thousands:—

St. Heliers, July 23d., 1849.—Sister Elizabeth Wyatt was seized with cholera, violent purging, vomiting, cramp, &c., in great agony. Elders Treseder and De la Mere were in attendance, applied the above mixture, and she was immediately restored, and attended chapel the same evening.

Witnesses,
Richard Treseder,
Phil. De la Mere,
James Wyatt.

St. Heliers, August 5.—Sent for to visit brother Feron's child. Found her raving in a strong fever. Administered to her. The fever left, and her senses returned five minutes after. Next morning she was running about the doors.

Witnesses,
John Feron,
Theresa Feron.

St. Heliers, Tuesday Morning, August 14.—Sent for to go and see brother George Allan. Found him laying on the floor, where he had been rolling about all the morning with cholera and the usual effects. I administered a dose of the above mixture, and he sat down and took a hearty breakfast along with me: went to his work as smith, the same day.

Witnesses,
Sister Allan,
Sister Feron.

Goray, August 28.—Brother Parchot De la Mothe, fisherman, (three days baptized) was put ashore very ill. We administered the never failing dose. He was instantly restored, went a quarter of a mile on the road rejoicing and bearing testimony to the truth.

Witnesses,
John Duhamel,
Francis Kirby, and many others.

St. Heliers, Wednesday Morning, August 29.—Brother William Wakly came for me to go and see his wife (not in the church,) she had been seized with the cholera the night before. When I saw her, she was in a deplorable condition. Purging, vomiting, cramp, body quite black, could feel no pulse, and eyes as if set for death. I administered as usual, and the cramp [illegible] immediately, and the other symptoms gradually decreased. [illegible]

Witnesses,
W. C. Dunbar,
William Wakly.

[illegible] energy, and give a cheerful tone to the whole system.

Caution.—Beware of Satan and Co's. spurious imitations. None are genuine but those marked with the following inscription, (Having Received Authority.) To be had gratis, by applying to any elder of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in all the principal towns of England, Scotland, Wales, United States, also Society Islands, and Great Salt Lake Valley; we expect shortly to have agents in every part of the world. Agent for Jersey and Channel Islands.

W. C. DUNBAR.

Original.

Ordinances.

Among the multitude of questions that we Mormons, have to answer an inquiring public; the following is among the most prominent. What benefit is to be derived from obedience to ordinances? We would refer the reader to any location on earth, where there is a regular organized government; it matters not what her social, political or religious, the referee will find upon examination a constitution embodying stationary laws and ordinances regulating its subjects.

An ordinance, according to Noah Websters definition, is: *A rule established by authority; a permanent rule of action.* An ordinance being a rule established and that permanent, adding to, or diminishing from it, would destroy its virtue, and power, and make it of no effect. On the other hand, if obeyed in its purity, it becomes the medium of security to the subject.

This theory and its advantages, are clearly developed on the pages of our national constitution, thus, a foreigner, although on American soil, is excluded from enjoying the liberty and privileges, secured to a naturalized citizen, until he submit to the order of our government established for that purpose. What causes this difference? The ordinances.

If governments on earth, are empowed, regulated, and kept in order by laws and ordinances, the government and governed securing to themselves mutual benefit thereby, we know of no other method, that the kingdom of Heaven could retain its stability and order, but upon the same basis; although perhaps diverse in its administration, respecting the laws and ordinances.

It is written, that the invisible things of God from the creation of the world, are clearly seen, being understood by things that are made, even his eternal power and godhead, so that the heathen are left without excuse, and whatsoever was written aforetime was written for our profit and learning, &c. The Apostle Paul writing to his Corinthian brethren on a certain occasion, praises them for keeping the ordinances pure, as they were delivered unto them. Israel of old, during their travels in the wilderness, was severely chastened for departing from the ordinances of their God. Through Joseph Smith, the prophet and seer of the last days, it is written: "Without the ordinances, and the authority of the holy priesthood, the power of godliness, is not made manifest unto men in the flesh."

The inhabitants of Jerusalem and vicinity in the days of the Nazerene, as a nation rejected his authority, laws and ordinances, and finally slew him, for which their remnant unto this day are suffering under the displeasure of the Almighty. The reader can easily perceive from the tenor of the remarks advanced, that ordinances are of vital importance when obeyed from the heart, under the administration of a servant of the most high, duly authorised for that purpose. Innumerable illustrations could be furnished to bear upon this subject from sacred and profane history, but will let the present suffice. We conclude our remarks, by saying, that in the wise economy of Him who rules on high, the priesthood after the order of the Holy One, has been re-instated again on this earth with full power to administer in the name of Jesus of Nazareth with the laws and ordinances of the gospel of peace, that its blessings and privileges may be fully enjoyed by those, who feel in their hearts to obey the royal mandates of the King of Glory.

Appearances.

Trust not to appearances. If thou meetest a poor man, or beggar, by the wayside, think him not evil because he is poor, or base because he seeketh charity at thy hands, who is he that knoweth the day, though he be now rich and proud, when he may become poor and a beggar. Remember the misfortunes and infirmities which follow us all, and do that for the unfortunate whom thou meetest to-day, which to-morrow may become thy own necessity. And if misfortune come to thee asking charity, clothed in rags, or with haggard brow, spurn it not, for thou knowest not the spirit it may compass—thou knowest not but it is a messenger sent of God to test thy worth, and that in entertaining it, thou entertainest an angel in disguise.—N. Y. Sun.

[illegible]

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,..Printer.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1850.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important.**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail, will be at the risk of those who send it.**

End of Volume 1.

This number closes the first volume of the "Frontier Guardian;" and with this sheet, we tender our best wishes to our subscribers and patrons, hoping that we may not have given just cause of offence to any. It has been our wish and our aim to promote just and amicable feelings,—feelings of friendship and good-will among all those who were that way disposed; and if we have failed to effect this, it has not been for want of a disposition, but for want of skill and ability. But we are all the time learning human nature, and hope to become more and more expert in touching those strings that vibrate with no uncertain sound.

Friends, will you try us another year? We will promise to put the "*best foot forward*," and serve you according to the style and order of the day—according to the signs of the times, and according to the encouragement which we receive from you. We know that you appreciate the value of a press up in this part of the world, just at the "*jumping off place*," and we are confident of your most cordial support. We think that we can be a benefit to you, and we know that you can be to us. Suppose then, that you all agree to take the Guardian another year, and just cash over in advance? This will put us beyond the reach of duns, and you also, so far as this paper is concerned. We await your generous action in response to this invitation.

Corn and Hay Wanted,

At this office, on subscription for the Guardian if brought immediately.

Receipts of Monies.

With the commencement of the Second Volume, we intend to acknowledge through the Guardian the receipt of all monies remitted to us or paid us on subscription for this paper. This will be more satisfactory to the majority that pay us money, than any other way, and it will save us the trouble of writing many letters, and save our correspondents some postage.

A Word to the Wise.

We are placed here to give counsel to the Church in the States, and to act as an agent, in many things, for the Church in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. Any document from that place, executed by the proper authorities of the Church, and addressed to us, will meet with the most prompt attention that our circumstances and ability may allow us to give it. It cannot be expected, neither would it be a safe principle for the Council here to lend all their aid and influence to sustain and carry out a measure that would effect the whole Church here and also at the Salt Lake Valley, upon verbal testimony only, when the authorities there can as easily write as speak. If men coming from the Valley to this section, have received their orders there verbally, the fault is theirs if they do not execute them in the regions where they are sent. But if any particular move is required of us in Pottawatamie we expect to see that requisition, in writing from under the hands of the Presidency of the whole church; until we see that, we cannot feel authorized to digress from our former written instructions, however respectfully we may regard the verbal testimony of individuals. Instructions and commandments given to Br. Thos. S. Johnson by word of mouth in the Valley, are not commandments to the authorities of the Church here. We consider it in due season for us to lend our aid and influence in favor of any measure, after we get positive instructions to do so.

Before the Council here could say to the people as Br. Johnson did, that every person who could raise enough to cross the Plains, and barely have provisions enough to last him to the Valley, even if he should have nothing to purchase with when he arrived there, ought to go, and that he would take the responsibility of providing for them. However charitable and benevolent his feelings might have been, the Council could not feel to rely upon his responsibility without the concurrent testimony of the Church in the Valley, which was daily looked for by our last mail. He might have been right, and he might have been wrong: We did not know until the mail came through, but that if we should send a great many poor people, it might prove disastrous to them and ruinous to the settlement. We considered that a little cool calculation would be better and safer than an extravagant zeal and heated works which were altogether unnecessary; for if we were not officially instructed to crowd the emigration, faster than its natural current, no individual zeal, however burning, could influence us to do it. Since the mail has arrived, we learn, by various letters, and by the testimony of some thirty or forty men, that they will be prepared to receive all the emigrants that we can send there, rich and poor together. Well, God be thanked for their prosperity in the wilderness. If there is fertility enough in any soil to produce a living, the Mormons are just the folks that will have it! We would say, however, that we do not believe that those in the Valley can give away their [illegible] without a compensation;—take therefore, all that you can to buy with; and it is our opinion that a few extra provisions—a few barrels of flour, and several odd things in the eating line, would be no serious detriment to any poor person after he arrives there, to last him while he can [illegible] himself in a house, and prepare to labor for more. [illegible]

[illegible]

Gatherings.

The friends abroad throughout the States will do well to gather to this point as early in the Spring as they can. Those who are able had better drive stock here; young cattle, cows, oxen, and good young mares to take to the Valley. Sheep should also be driven. Who will take a good carding machine there, or every thing pertaining to it excepting the wood work? Young cattle are as good property as can be brought to this place, or as can be taken to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake.

Come early to this place, and if you are unable to go on, you will be in time to put in crops; and if you are able to go on, you may start with the first companies. Let all prepare that can, and be off to the Valley: But we want, every nook, corner and field, put into spring grain before you start. It will probably be a forward Spring, and much small grain may be put in during the month of March.

The first company will probably leave here for the mountains about the first of May—one about the middle of May—one about the 1st of June, and one about the 15th day of June—none later. Every company of emigrants will have experienced guides—who know the route—who know the Indians, and who well understand the mode and manner of traveling on the plains.

Accusers of the Brethren.

By letters that we receive from various sources, we learn that the followers of Strang, Brewster, Wm. Smith and several other strange *accusers* of the Saints, are becoming cloyed and sick of the kind of food that has been given them for the last five years: And as the Saints have not been destroyed by the Indians nor by the crickets as they predicted—nor have their bones bleached upon the prairies as they declared they would; the poor things are getting weak in the faith, and seeing the prosperity of the good folks in the Valley, they are becoming restless and uneasy at their own condition. They have also seen that the desperate and wicked efforts of their leaders to convince the United States that we are their sworn enemies, has had no effect—has not made "one hair white or black"—has not advanced them nor thrown us in the rear. The result is, that many of them intend coming here and going from here to the Valley in the Spring. They have tried hard to destroy us, yet if they have found repentance and will manifest it to us, we will forgive them, and ask our Heavenly Father to forgive them also. They have not injured us particularly; but the wound they sought to inflict upon us has fallen upon their own flesh and spirit.

To all whom it May Concern.

This is to certify before God and man—that we never took any oath, neither have we ever been brought under any covenant against the Government of the United States, as some vagabonds declare, who only profess the Mormon creed to bring disgrace and dishonor upon those who conscientiously follow its precepts. The crown which they could not place upon their own head, they seek to trample in the mire and filth. We know of no Mormon that has ever taken such an oath, or been brought under any such covenant. Neither do we know of one that ever intends to be.

If these vagabonds had said that we were combined against unjust and unlawful oppression, and against mobocracy by which we have suffered the loss of almost all things;—if they had said that we were combined to pray, and to teach our children to do the same, that a righteous judgment might come upon those who have shed the blood of the prophets, and who have sought our destruction, they would not have merited so severe a censure.

If the foregoing is not the truth, and the honest and undisguised sentiment, and feeling of our heart, then we are incapable of telling the truth upon any subject. If a nation fail to do its duty, the power that gave that nation birth, may chastise it. We say no more. Our yea is yea, and our nay is nay, touching this affair.

Slavery and the Mormons.

Why have not the Mormons said something about Slavery and the Wilmot Proviso in the Constitution of their New State of "Deseret?"

The answer is this: We view these questions as a prolific source of bitterness and strife, the agitation of which would tend to sour and alienate the feelings of our own people one against another; and that too, without any prospect of making "one hair white or black."

A mechanic has tools for executing all branches of his trade. It would not look well to see the joiner take his broad axe to bore a hole or an auger to plain a board. The *Supreme Architect* has a full set of tools in the shape of men for executing all his will; but he has never taken the Mormons to work up the knotty and cross-grained lumber of Slavery and the Wilmot Proviso. We are tempered to work in clearer stuff. Ye zealous partizans to these vexed questions, do your duty faithfully—clear your consciences and respect the wishes of your constituents. The hand of Providence invisibly guides the contest; and though its course may be through many a dark labyrinth, through many a rugged and thorny defile tinged with crimson, it is certain to bring about a wise and glorious purpose; and the slave owner and the Abolitionist will both confess, "True and righteous are thy ways, thou King of Saints." The *Mormons* will try to act well their part in the great drama; and it is hoped that they may not be forced into any work or contest that they do not feel has been assigned to them.

KANESVILLE ASSEMBLIES.—Being present at two of these harmless, yet unsurpassing recreations, we have formed the idea that the cream of the season is gently flowing on the top. All who would desire to participate may expect at the hands of the managers and guests the highest degree of decorum, good society, mutual friendship, intermingled with the best feeling.

Ferry at the Mouth of the Platte.

By a well timed suggestion of Maj. Barrow, the Indian Agent, the Commissioners of Pottawatamie county might do well to withhold a ferry license from any and every person that has designedly violated the intercourse law, by the sale of whisky to the Indians. We would further suggest that any ferry license granted by said Commissioners to ferry across the Missouri [illegible]

[illegible]

Administration of Law.

In the above matters we only claim the voice of an humble citizen. Our county is legally organized, as far as the organization has been gone into; and it has been so acknowledged at Iowa City, and a county seal has been sent to us, and orders concerning the revenue which has been duly collected, and is in process, we are told, in the treasury, ready to be paid over to the proper source. Why then should some few individuals elect a magistrate in an unlawful way, and why should that magistrate presume to act in an official capacity, execute papers, cause property to be seized and sold in the face of the Statute—in the face of a legally and duly elected and qualified magistrate? To say nothing of the penalty to which a man subjects himself under those circumstances, it would seem that he must be greatly beside himself, and on the borders of reckless desperation.

So far as we are concerned, or to express our own views and sentiments, we should advise no under current operations or vexatious lawing, or any litigation where it can be reasonably avoided: But when it does become necessary—when justice and the rights and property of men call for the arm of the civil law to interpose, then let it interpose with a majesty and a power that every honorable man will sanction; and let threats of shooting and blood be regarded as the effusions of heated and foolish men who are not destined to an increase of power or influence, neither long to agree among themselves. We do not wish to offend, unnecessarily, any citizen, but to move calmly and deliberately in all matters that we undertake, and at the same time with decision and firmness. We could not endorse the proposition to elect a judge and to have a judiciary here, however desirable, from the fact that we did not believe that our action would be sustained by the higher courts or by the legislature. We believe that the legislature acted with much unfounded prejudice against us, and that they did us injustice—and instead of their acting with a liberality towards us that seldom fails to secure good will, they indulged a feeling that can never elevate a law-making body to the highest point of honor, in our opinion. Still, if they cut us short of the judiciary, (which they did,) we would rather pocket the inconvenience a while longer and hobble along in our crippled conditioned, than to take any illegal step. Anger cannot last forever, except in the bosom of fools; and believing the legislature of Iowa to be composed of wise men, their anger and prejudice must sooner or later give place to justice.

The Whigs in that body acted the part of the Good Samaritan. To their praise be it spoken, and we hope never to give them cause to regret the stand they took in favor of Pottawatamie.

We go in, as we ever have, for sustaining the organization of Pottawatamie county, so far as that organization has been effected; and we trust that our patience will last till the legislature get cool on the subject, and become as ready to grant us our constitutional rights as they would have been if we had voted the Democratic ticket which vote was earnestly solicited by runners from that party.

The Poor.

On Saturday the 12th inst., according to previous appointment, the citizens of Kanesville, again exhibited their noble and generous spirit, by contributing many good things to comfort and cheer the hearts of the poor of this place. About 8 o'clock, A. M., the pies, tarts, chickens, sandwiches, &c., began to make their appearance, with other necessaries calculated to adorn the table, please the eye, gladden the heart, and cheer the soul of man.

At 12 o'clock, arrangements were entered into by the Bishop and the Committee of Arrangements to have the table spread and the guests seated; this being done, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the company partook of the sumptuous fare to their entire satisfaction. During the evening they had the privilege of participating in the dance. Refreshments were served at intervals, and we must say that the wine was excellent, and what made it still better, it was of home manufacture. The whole affair came off to the entire satisfaction of all present. The managers deserve great credit for the manner in which they conducted the festivity. "Blessed is he that considereth the poor, the Lord will deliver him in a day of trouble."

Raisins.

We have just been presented with a most beautiful cluster of fresh raisins by Messrs. Needham & Ferguson. They are truly excellent and fresh, call at the "Hive" and examine for yourselves.

Law Regulating Newspapers.

By the decisions of the higher courts, which decisions are considered as the common law of the land regulating newspapers, it is made the duty of the subscriber to notify the publisher, if he wishes his paper discontinued, before the first term for which he subscribed expires. In case of neglect to do this, he becomes legally responsible for another year's subscription if the Editor thinks proper to send him the paper. The publisher is not bound to discontinue a paper till all arrearages are paid up. It is at his option whether to do it or not under such circumstances. Where a man subscribes for six months and pays in advance, he sometimes lets it run, and receives the papers for eight or ten months, and then notifies the Editor that he wishes to discontinue with the first six month's subscription, without pay. This is not right. If he receives one number over the time for which he subscribed, and has not notified a discontinuance and paid up all arrearages, he becomes legally bound for the next term, or until he pays up what may be behind. In case of [illegible] other, and fails to give notice to the publisher of the change, he [illegible]

Our [illegible]

Salt Lake and California [illegible] upon [illegible] ville [illegible]

[illegible]

Domestic Law and Self-Constituted Administrators.

The above order of things may serve very well under certain circumstances where no other kind can be found. Bogus operations should be quashed. Yet we believe in giving the devil his due. No one in the county has been more diligent than we for the last year, we think, in trying to ferret out and break up the counterfeiting plans of some worthless and unprincipled men that have come to this region for that purpose; and since the bubble has burst and the machine brought to light, Mulholland, on whose premises it was found, declared that it was one that belonged to us which he held in security for $500, that he claimed to have lent us. We do not deem this false and wicked declaration worthy of comment, as the court and community here, both saint and sinner, have all the reason they want to know that it was a cunning falsehood.

However bad, men may be, we cannot endorse the system of confiscation, even of the property of a wicked man; and more particularly when that system of confiscation is enforced beyond the immediate limits of the guilty party. It would look rather better to apply to the legal officers of the county for process, than for a few men in a neighborhood to make a magistrate illegally, have process issued against property, sell the same, when that property may belong to an innocent and unoffending man. This looks too much like Satan rebuking sin, and as though some men would like to promote such flare-ups for the sake of having a show of plausibility for grasping something that is not their own, neither their due. Such proceedings are calculated to give the place where they are done a most unenviable notoriety. The great beauty of correcting an evil is, to do it in a way that shall not create a greater evil than the one you seek to correct.

We have just received a new paper, published at Greencastle, Pa. We will write its name; but we are not without our fears that we might break our jaw if we should attempt to pronounce it. It is not exactly the fever and ague, though it produces a chill when we think of its Editor who was Mr. Rigdon's right hand man until Mr. R's. virtue set him crazy. But the name! Coscontague—No! "Conococheague Herald." We have tried to pronounce it until our tongue feels like a cork screw. But our devil has just explained the whole affair. He says it is the grand key word that Rigdon introduced in his memorable sermon from these words: "Ye shall see as ye are seen, and know as ye are known," delivered near Chambersburg. The Herald is published by Ebenezer Robinson & Co., and is of the milk and water order, if we have translated its head correctly.

Tell us, ye wise men who come "*to act Politically;*" Will Democracy or mobocracy set up an independent standard in Pottawatamie County, or will the two join? Bodies possessing similar properties, commonly unite with the more readiness.

Mouth of the Great Platte River.

Near the mouth of the above stream, on the East side of the Missouri river, a town is destined to be built up. A ferry is about being established there, and the emigration will cross there most likely this coming season, as the route has been surveyed from the Mouth of the Platte to the point where it will intersect the road leading from Old Fort Kearney, on the Missouri river to New Fort Kearney at the head of Grand Island, and found to be good. By this route on the south side of the Great Platte River, the Elk Horn and the Loup Fork of the Platte will be avoided. Both of which are difficult, streams to cross, particularly the latter which is not only difficult, but dangerous for those who are unacquainted with it.

Our men who have journeyed up and down the Platte, on both sides, several times, recommend *decidedly*, the route south of the Platte. To avoid the crossing of the two rivers before mentioned, it is decided that our emigration cross the Missouri a little below the mouth of the Great Platte River. Goods destined for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, and coming up the Missouri river, should be landed and stored at that point, where we learn that commodious storehouses are in progress of erection. Kanesville is the point that has the capital and facilities which must necessarily make it the rallying point for emigrants to get and complete their outfits for two or three years to come. By that time, we shall expect to see some passes towards making a Railroad about the mouth of the Platte.

We have noticed that merchants more frequently place their coarser goods, and goods of ordinary and inferior qualities directly before the eyes of the multitude, and sometimes, almost in the way of your feet; while their finer and more valuable fabrics are mostly concealed in drawers, and are not shown unless especially inquired for.

MORAL.—When you see a young lady or a young gentleman very forward in company, and meet you with a loud laugh, with a loud and careless sentence wherever you chance to come in contact, you may take it for granted that such persons are in market at a low price, because they are inferior in quality and dull of sale.

Who will keep wood for steamers on the banks of the Missouri river, in Pottawatamie county?

We learn that cholera was still raging in Chihuahua, Oct. 13, and that in the previous twenty days 750 cases had proved fatal. Among the American population there had been almost a total exemption from that raging disease.

TALLOW.—Cash will be paid for tallow at [illegible]

[illegible]

Pay the Printer in Advance.

It is very gratifying to see the list of subscribers to the Guardian swelling into consideration and importance: But unless there is punctuality on their part in paying in advance, we shall have as little pleasure at being congratulated upon our success as Hannibal had when his generals congratulated him upon the victory he achieved over the Romans in Italy, after having lost the flower of his army in the action. "Ah!" exclaimed the Carthagenian, "Another such a victory would ruin me." It is expected that those subscribers who are anxious to sustain a press in this upper country, will manifest their anxiety in a shape that speaks their continued good will towards it; and all who feel interested in the cause which it advocates, are invited to subscribe and pay in advance for the second volume. Brethren, Friends, and fellow citizens! take the Guardian, and forward us your money. This will make greatly to our advantage, and we will labor diligently to make it to your advantage also.

Things for Congress.

Will the Government of the United States ask William Smith, who says that the Salt Lake Mormons are sworn enemies to the Government, where he was at the time these Salt Lake Mormons raised five hundred men at the request of said Government for the public service during the war with Mexico? Or ask him where he expects to be when trouble may gather over the nation again? It is one thing to show patriotism on paper in time of peace, and it is another thing to show it in time of war by deeds of noble daring when your wife and children are left in an Indian country, in a tent or in a wagon, with only ten days provision, perhaps. Has not the Government eyes, and shall it not see?

Dissolution of the Union.

In a long and carefully prepared editorial in the Richmond Whig, under the head, "*Abolition in the District of Columbia,*" the editor solemnly declares, that in his opinion, the Union will be instantaneously dissolved, upon the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. His own words are as follows:

"With a full knowledge, therefore, of the responsibility which attaches to him who ventures prophecy upon a matter of so much moment, as the overthrow of an empire—without designing to speak any word which may by possibility be construed into a threat—with all the calmness of which our nature is susceptible, and after all the reflection which the weight of the subject seems to demand—we do declare it as our unalterable opinion, that the success of this step will be followed instantaneously by a dissolution of the Union."

Upon this subject, the editor represents the Southern mind *as fixed and unalterable as the decrees of destiny*, and that in spite of all considerations, it is deliberately resolved to dissolve the Union, in case the small District, in which the Temple of American Freedom stands, shall be redeemed from the curse and disgrace of slavery. Speaking of the people of the slave States, he says:

"But their sentiments upon certain points are as fixed and unalterable as the decrees of destiny itself, and upon no other more decidedly than upon this, the most important of all. It is a matter of small consequence whether they be right, or whether they be wrong. Argument in such a case is of no avail. Rhetoric falls coldly upon the ears of those whose minds are already made up. It is useless to preach to them of consequences; to represent the value of the Union; to depict the results which would spring from its disruption—to dwell upon the deplorable condition, in which it would inevitably involve all quarters of the country. All these things they have deliberately and maturely weighed; and have made up their minds to the crisis, in spite of them all."

CASH PAID FOR LAND WARRANTS.

ORSON HYDE Will pay cash for Land Warrants, and the highest market price, if they are offered soon at his office in Kanesville.

Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1840.

WANTED.

TO engage one hundred good young men as teamsters to go through to the Valley. They can have their board and a reasonable amount of luggage hauled for them. This will be a fine chance for young men that wish to go to the Valley or to the Gold mines this Spring. Enquire at this office.

Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1850.

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber last April, a HEIFER one year old of a light red color, with a little white across her shoulder and loins, and a round white spot on her right flank. Any person giving information to the subscriber, so that she may be obtained shall be rewarded by

JOHN W. BELL.

Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1850.—2t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned have obtained from the Judge of Probate Court, of Pottawatamie county, letters of administration upon the estate of John W. Strode, deceased, bearing date Dec. the 11, 1849. That all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from having any benefit of said estate; and if said claims are not presented within three years, they will be forever barred.

PIUS SAPPINGTON, Administrator.

KEG CREEK MILLS FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, wishing to remove in the Spring to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, offer for sale their new SAW AND FLOURING MILLS, providing they can sell within one month, otherwise they do not wish to sell at present, for that would break into the arrangements for next Fall. The mills and the seat are decidedly the best in this Western country. Call and examine for yourselves.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE & CO.

VALUABLE MILL SITE AND FARM FOR SALE.

[illegible]

IRON.

A choice lot of tire and band iron, for sale at this office. jan23

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS stolen from Nauvoo, on the 26th of October last a dark chesnut colored PONEY, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old, star in his forehead, long switch tail; mane and foretop trimmed square, some white spots on his right shoulder occasioned by hurts from collar, hole or cork mark on the front of his right hind foot. Any person finding said pony and returning him to the owner will receive the above reward.

MICHAEL FISCHER.

Nauvoo, Jan. 23, 1850.—1t*

SHEETINGS—15000 yards heavy sheetings for sale low by [jan23] C. VOORHIS & CO.

PRINTS—6000 yards prints, a splendid assortment, at [jan23] C. VOORHIS & CO.

ALAPACAS AND DELAINS—new styles, jan23 VOORHIS'.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!—a large lot at [jan23] VOORHIS'.

GINGHAMS—Every variety, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

BROADCLOTHS, SATTINETS AND CASSIMERES—at [jan23] VOORHIS.

DRILLS—Blue, brown and white, at jan23 VOORHIS'.

SHIRTINGS—Bleached and unbleached, at jan23 VOORHIS'.

FLANNELS AND LINSEYS—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

HATS AND CAPS—Latest styles for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

BOOTS AND SHOES—1500 pairs for sale low by [jan23] VOORHIS.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY—at jan23 VOORHIS'.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—A large assortment, at [jan23] VOORHIS.

AXES—Collin's, Simmon's and Nanson's axes at jan23 VOORHIS'.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE—for sale low by [jan23] VOORHIS'.

COFFEE, SUGAR AND RICE—at jan23 VOORHIS'.

TEAS—Imperial, gunpowder, young hyson and black teas, at [jan23] VOORHIS'.

SALERATUS—A first rate article, at jan23 VOORHIS'.

DRIED APPLES AND PEACHES—For sale by [jan23] VOORHIS.

SOAP AND STARCH—For sale by jan23 VOORHIS'.

CANDLES—Sperm, star, adamantine and tallow at [jan23] VOORHIS'.

VINEGAR—Cider vinegar, for sale at jan23 VOORHIS'.

MOLASSES—Sugar house, for sale at jan23 VOORHIS'.

STOVES—Premium and empire, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS'.

POWDER, LEAD AND CAPS—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

LEATHER—A large lot, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

CANDIES AND ALMONDS—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

UMBRELLAS—A good article at jan23 VOORHIS'.

WINES AND LIQUORS—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

TUBS AND BUCKETS—Wash tubs and painted buckets at [jan23] VOORHIS'.

SPADES AND SHOVELS—For sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

BROOMS, BROOMS—New brooms, at jan23 VOORHIS'.

CASTINGS—All kinds for sale low by jan23 VOORHIS.

FLOUR—Superfine flour, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

IRON—Well assorted at jan23 VOORHIS.

1850.

DESERET HOUSE.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries & Hardware.
Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1850.

SALERATUS—A little more left of the first quality, at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

APPLES—Dried, first rate article, warranted, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

DRIED PEACHES—A large quantity, good, to be sold very cheap at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

RAISINS—A rare article, just rec'd, from St. Louis, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

ALMONDS AND CANDY—to be had at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

SPICE AND PEPPER—Always on hand at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

SUGAR—Loaf and brown sugar, a good dry article, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SHEETINGS—1000 yards, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

HATS AND CAPS—New styles, call at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

AXES—Collins, warranted, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SARDINES—A good article can be found at nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

CIGARS & TOBACCO—An assortment, just rec'd by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STOVE PIPE—Just rec'd, for sale by nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STOVES—A good assortment of stoves, just received by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

PRINTS—1200 yds, beautiful patterns, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

BRANDY AND GIN—Best article, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

BROOMS—A large supply, for sale cheap at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

COFFEE AND RICE—Best quality, for sale by jan22 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CLOTHS—Broadcloths, sattinetts and cassimeres for sale at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

BOOTS & SHOES—A large lot for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE—[illegible]

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—A large assortment, [illegible] NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

DRILLINGS—Blue, brown and [illegible]

SHIRTINGS—[illegible]

[illegible]

SPADES AND SHOVELS—[illegible]

The Frontier Guardian.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1850.

"How Can ye, being Evil, Speak good Things?"

The following from the Warsaw Signal, we copy to show our readers, that that scurrilous sheet teems still with falsehood and slander. It hurts us very much when we do wrong, and get openly rebuked for it; but when we are openly charged with wrong and are conscious of our innocence, we will rejoice and be glad. This latter is our condition in relation to the following article.

"Mr. Thomas C. Sharp is regarded by the Mormons as a murderer, and that his sin is of such a character that he cannot obtain forgiveness. We regard his sin as being a sin unto death, a sin which the apostle said, "I do not say that you shall pray for it."

As his sin is unto death, he must die to atone for it. Repentance and prayer will not bring absolution to him. They will be of no avail in his case if we view the subject correctly. The sin of Herod, of Ananias and Saphira, was unto death; but in some cases the penalty is mingled with too much mercy. Cain is an example of this kind who slew his brother Abel. The legal penalty was, "He that sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." But poor Cain was denied this great favor of being killed, and a mark of cursed protection placed upon him, and who ever presumed to take vengeance on Cain, vengeance should be taken upon him seven folds and for Mr. Sharp's comfort, we say that we think he has no occasion to be troubled; for the MARK OF PROTECTION is upon him, and no Mormon who understands himself for a moment, will condescend to show Mr. Sharp such a marked favor and kindness as to kill him. Let him, like Cain live to become frightened at his own shadow, to become nervous at his own reflections;—Let him fulfil the words of John, the revelator, when he is brought to a sense of his sin, that it is unto death. See Rev. ix—6. "And in those days, men shall seek death and shall not find it; and they shall desire to die, and death shall flee from them." *Poor Thomas, "can't come it!"* He must not kill himself, for this would make his condition still worse. Oh horrid reflection! a man that cannot stay in time, nor fly to eternity, nor stay half way between! Well might he exclaim, "fall on us ye rocks and ye mountains and hide us from the face of him that sitteth upon the Throne and from the wrath of the Lamb."

As we hope to avoid the above awful state, the article from the Signal is, so far as we are concerned, *unqualifiedly false.* We have no knowledge of any such scheme. But if we ever should set out on any such mission, we would not return without accomplishing it. But he need not fear; we do not like him well enough to perform such a service for him.

We will now state our opinion, in all soberness, of the origin of this said article. We employed that said Bill Hickman to ferret out a bogus press and a gang of Counterfeiters that were going into operation in our new and frontier county. He was partially successful in his undertaking. James H. Mulholland was one of the principal actors in the bogus business. Hickman intentionally leaked out some secrets which led rather to an expose, but having little or no law here, little more than a moral influence was then arrayed against him. It is our opinion that this said Mulholland wrote the letter that is the but end of this article, or some person connected with the counterfeiting operations here. They have paid their particular compliments to us and Hickman for our valuable services; and as friend Babbitt spoke in favor of our ferreting out such scoundrels, and expelling them from the country when he was here among us, they wish to show proper regard to him; and as it is said that Van Fleet took a load of bogus money off with him to sell, (he being connected with the gang) and has appropriated it to his own use, and not made honorable returns to the company, particular mention is made of him.

A part of the bogus machine has been found here n Mulholland's possession. He was arrested, tried nd found guilty—held to bail in the sum of two housand dollars before Justice Browning of this ounty—the bogus fixings have been broken as fine s the chaff of the summer threshing floor and Mulholland and his crew, in part, blown away by the ust of popular indignation. Now, wont the Sigal man give us the name of the writer of that letr? It strikes us that he is obliged to, or become esponsible himself. We are going down that way gain soon, but not to kill Mr. Sharp, but we may nquire into this matter a little. We are not so ush with money as to give five hundred dollars r Tom Sharp's worthless scalp:

More Mormon Villanies.

We have been shown a letter addressed Thomas C. Sharp, Esq., from a man intiately acquainted with the Mormons in the estern part of Iowa, warning him of a heme on foot among the leaders there, to ssassinate several of the most objectionable nti-Mormons in this county. The men med in the letter as being in the most dan r, are Messrs. T. C. Sharp, John McAsely, mes W. Brattle, and Daniel Douglass, and e writer states that all these men, as well others he does not name, have been reatened in such manner as leads him conclude that their lives are in danger.

He further states that he knows of Orson yde's having offered $500 to a villian of e name of Bill Hickman, to come down re and kill Sharp; and that the fellow did me down last fall, but returned without ving accomplished his object—alledged as eason, that Sharp was sick at the time, d he could not get at him! He states fur r that there is now prowling about among a man by the name of Van Fleet—with rge bushy whiskers, and sandy complex n"—who is on the same errand; and that son Hyde's mission to this region and to Louis recently, may have some connec n with the same object. He also says t a certain Almon W. Babbitt, United tes Mail Agent, and would-be Represen ve in Congress for the new State of Des t,—is the man upon whom they depend information as to the whereabouts of [illegible]

That Orson Hyde has been in this region know, and that A. W. Babbitt was a th or so since, is also well known; but ether Van Fleet [illegible] County!

knowledge of Mormon character to believe it. But to those who know that emissaries were more than once sent to Missouri to assassinate Gov. Boggs, and that once he narrowly escaped with his life, and who know that the leaders among them now, were among the most unprincipled advisers and abettors of the Prophet then, the communications made in the letter referred to, will not be so very astonishing.

Let all assassins and aiders and abettors in assassination, beware!

Saul Among the Prophets, or Balaam Blessing Israel.

The following articles from the New York Herald, we copy for the amusement of our readers. We are sometimes treated with gravity—sometimes with contempt,—sometimes as scoundrels and villains—sometimes as human beings, and sometimes praised above our merit. But in the midst of all these conflicting opinions, whether they are encouraging or discouraging—whether they are for us or against us—whether they are respectful or disrespectful, sublime or ridiculous, grave or humorous. Our course is onward: Immortality and eternal life are our aim and object. The hope we cherish buoys us up under adverse circumstances; and as an enemy remarked: "The Mormons care nothing about death; if the get killed, the d—d fools think that they will go right straight to heaven." We are just fools enough to believe that very thing; but the D. D. which often stands for doctor of divinity, we omit;—but clear the track for James G. Bennett, of the Herald.

The New States and Territories—New Members and Delegates to Congress.

A feature of great interest in the next Congress, will be the number of members and delegates from the new States and Territories.

First of all, the Mormons in the Basin of the Great Salt Lake, have found time, in the intervals between their prayer meetings and their labors in cultivating wheat and potatoes, to organize a State government, the capital of which is the New Jerusalem, laid out on a large scale, and built of sun burnt bricks. They have erected a political platform, and appointed a delegate to Congress—Mr. A. W. Babbitt—who has crossed the Rocky Mountains and the great Plains, and is ready to report himself to the House on the first Monday in December next. His report will be curious and interesting He is the organ of the Latter-day Saints, who, by pre-emption right—the organic law in the West—have assumed the sovereignty of the Great Basin, and defined the natural limits of a new State, covering an area ten times the surface of New York.

The history of the Mormon emigration to, and settlement at the Salt Lake, is one of the novelties of the age, and shows what a homogeneous community, by dint of hard labor, faith and prayer, may accomplish. The gay Cavaliers of Jamestown, the stern Puritans of Plymouth, the enthusiastic Huguenots of Carolina, the devotional Catholics of Maryland, established their respective colonies under great embarrassments; but the marvellous history and adventures of the Mormons, and their final settlement and success at the Great Salt Lake, have a parallel only in the wanderings of the Israelites from Egypt to the Promised Land. The romantic history of Captain John Smith is eclipsed by that of Gen. Jo Smith, and the sufferings of the colonists on James river were but pastimes compared with the trials and bad luck of the Mormons. That the simple and deluded followers of an ignorant impostor, driven from place to place, despoiled of all they possessed, and finally expelled, to take the chances among the "outside barbarians" of the buffalo country, should, within the space of three years, build up a thriving city and found a State a thousand miles beyond the frontiers of the backwoodsman, in the heart of a desert, from a narrative which has more the air of romance than of reality; but which is, nevertheless, as true as gospel. Such is a chapter in the history of the Latter-day Saints—such the people and circumstances under which the new city of Zion has arisen in the Valley of Jordan and on the borders of the Dead Sea of America.

Mr. Babbitt, the representative of this peculiar people, and the delegate from the new State of Deseret, will, doubtless, in his report to Congress, detail the trials and obstacles overcome by his constituents—the wonderful results of hard work and constant prayer—the miraculous preservation of the saints—and the astonishing prosperity of the Holy City. One incident in their history does approach the miraculous. The crops of the Mormons the first year were devoured by swarms of crickets, and a similar calamity the succeeding season would have reduced them to famine. But they had faith. They sowed their fields, and held their regular meetings for singing, thanksgiving and prayer. Their grain appeared above the ground, and the swarms of crickets returned. Ruin stared the colony in the face, when, one fine morning, a cloud of sea gulls came down from the Salt Lake, and fell upon the insects with the most astonishing success. Day by day the sea gulls returned, working faithfully among the crickets, till sunset, when the birds returned to the Lake. In a few months the crickets were destroyed. What has followed? A traveler, who inspected, during the last summer, a single field of wheat of ten thousand acres, estimates that it will average fifty bushels per acre. Thus much for the Mormons and the new State of Deseret.

The New State of Deseret—Wonderful Triumph of our Free Institutions.

"The Desert and the solitary place shall be made glad, and the wilderness shall rejoice and blossom as the rose." Thus spake the prophet. We have no doubt that he foresaw the settlement of the Mormons in the Valley of the Salt Lake, and the gladness and rejoicing which follow the expansion of our American institutions. Before the war with Mexico, our wonderful prosperity in the arts of peace, [illegible] the republican spirit of Europe, and, by common consent, placed the United States in the front rank of the greatest powers of the earth.

But the results which have followed the restoration of peace, are greater still. The discovery of gold in vast quantities, over an extensive surface, will have changed, within a few months, a wilderness into a populous State, rapidly rising in all the elements of civilization, and commanding, at no distant day, the Asiatic and Mississippi cargoes of the swarming ships of the Pacific.

But most surprising and singular of all, is the successful colony of the Mormons. Driven from civilization by their fanatical follies, they set out upon the wild-goose chase of erecting a land of promise in the hitherto unknown Valley of the Great Salt Lake. Here, surrounded by mountains and deserts, a thousand miles from the frontier settlements of Missouri, they pitched their tents and went to work. *Presto,* change. A populous city springs up on the verge of the desert; the uninhabited valleys are teeming with crops of grain, and droves of fat cattle cover the plains. The music of machinery echoes in the mountain *canones,* and troops of Saxon children play upon the borders of the Lake. A populous city is there, and the sovereignty of a State encircles the Great Basin.

Such are the results of our liberal institutions. The colonies of Europe are of slow growth. They require all the official machinery and adjuncts of a long colonial servitude to rise to any importance, even as dependencies. No new State in Europe can be organized without first catching a King, Queen, Prince, or Pope. Not so with us. We acquire an unknown country. Emigrants from all parts of the world pour into it, and by their spontaneous action, the late wilderness springs at once into the sovereignty of a State, securing the possession of a good government and the protection of the whole Union. Such are the achievement of free institutions, as conducted by an intelligent people. Their influence is the leaven of the Canadian ferment—it is operating in Cuba, it is doing good in Mexico; it is "the leaven which is to leaven the whole lump." The cabinet which resists the spread of this influence is false to the country and the spirit of the age, and must be broken down.

The new State Deseret, comprising all the Great Basin, is a desert in its general character, though upon the borders of its numerous lakes and rivers along the mountains around it has some large slices of good land. It has, too, many other advantages. The Great Salt Lake lies within a labyrinth of mountains which abound in precious metals, gold among them; and it probably exists in all the mountain chains of the country, down to the Gila on the south, and west to the Sierra Nevada, their general geological character being identical. The Salt Lake is the overland half-way station to the Pacific, by the South Pass. With the erection of a railroad, it must become a depot of great importance. The manufacture of salt, which exists as rock salt in the mountains, as well as in the brine of the lake itself, may then be extended to the supply of half the world. The southern boundary of the Gila will give the State its only outlet to the sea by the Colorado and the gulf of California, and Congress should concede it.

The Mormons, while they do so well, should be protected and encouraged. The lands which they have located should be confirmed to them by Congress, and all other necessary measures passed to promote the prosperity of the new State. Success to trade! Success to the Saints and the new Jerusalem! The Lord be praised for all his mercies! Amen!

Important Invention.

We yesterday witnessed the operation of a small Saw Mill, constructed upon a new and singular principle—that of self-propulsion. The inventor is Mr. Amos Jackson, of Pottawatamie county, Iowa, who, in company with several of his brethren in the Mormon faith, are now in this city. Mr. Jackson has spent many years of toil, and large sums of money, in perfecting his invention, and our impression is that the method now presented will entirely supersede the mills now in use.

This mill is built in such a manner as to derive its entire propelling power from the weight of the log to be sawed, which he accomplishes in the following manner: the ordinary ways upon which the carriage travels, are fixed upon bearings that enter into the frame; the opposite ends are provided with large segments of a cog wheel working into a series of cog wheels and pinions: thus, it will be seen, that when the log is pushed forward to the saw, its weight is brought to act with great force through the segments, upon a shaft having several intermediate gearings to increase the speed sufficiently for driving the crank shaft. When we consider that the weight of saw logs is commonly six to eight thousand pounds, we may judge of the immense propelling power thus obtained. Indeed, the fear is, that means will have to be used to check and regulate the velocity of the descending mass, as the segment describes its area. If the principle, when carried out answers anything like as well as the one we have witnessed, we cannot see what use there can be for steam, water, or any other power than that used by Mr. Jackson for saw-milling. Several years ago, while the invention was still incomplete, it was submitted to the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, then Commissioner of the Patent Office, who at once pronounced it the best means ever devised for sawing.

An important part of the invention consists in a new form of saw, whereby all danger is dispensed with. [illegible]

The North and the South.

When the late debate in relation to the admission of Father Matthew to a seat in the Hall of the Senate, was suddenly sprung upon that body, it took a wide range, and a good many unpalatable things were said upon both sides. Among others, Mr. Clemens, the new member from Alabama, undertook to defend the South and the West from aspersions too frequently cast upon them, in relation to the state of society among them; and although some things which he says are too highly colored, the rebuke is not without its force. Mr. Clemens said:

The Senator from New York has spoken of his interference with the subject of slavery as a recommendation; and the Senator from New Hampshire adds that Father Mathew is not enough of an abolitionist for him. Both Senators claim that this officious intermedding with the property and the rights of others is a very praiseworthy exhibition of Christian charity, and sympathy for the wrongs of the slave. I never doubted, sir that such were the opinions of those gentlemen. Their acts for years past have been too unequivocal to admit of misconstruction. I know that the cruelties of the slaveholder, and the sufferings of the down-trodden African, have formed the chief staple of all their discourses. Let me tell them that it would be well to look a little at home. There are at your own doors objects of charity enough, without hunting for slaves upon whom to bestow it. There are at this very moment, in all your great cities, thousands of homeless wretches, destitute of food or raiment, and without a thought or an instinct that is not colored by crime. There are hordes of wretched females toiling by day and by night for a miserable pittance, which only adds to the horrors of starvation by protracting the agonies of the sufferer.

There are bands of little children to whom beggary has descended as an inheritance, and for whom State prison is a welcome asylum. Misery in all its forms—poverty in all its rags—sickness and starvation are around you; and yet, with a miserable hypocrisy you must travel away to the South, and waste your sympathies upon a population who are better clothed, better fed, who work less and live more happily, than four-fifths of yourselves. You compel a poor factory girl to perform an amount of labor which is not exacted for healthy and robust *men* by the planters of the South—seperate her from her friends and relations—allow no one to visit her without a *written pass* from an overseer, and all the while thank God that you are free from the curse of African slavery Nay, more; you assume to be a better and a purer race. You unblushingly assert, on all occasions, that while the pistol and the bowie knife give law to the South, you are in the constant observance of moral and religious precepts. Sir, I admit with regret that there are occasional scenes of violence among us, and that sometimes we forget the value of human life; but our offences have always a touch of manliness in them. There are no petty larcencies—no outrages upon unprotected females—no midnight assassinations *for money.* When we stoop to imitate the brute creation, we take the lion, not the hyena, for our model. But, while I make the admission that we are not altogether free from crime, let me ask how stands the case with you? The city of New York alone furnishes more State prison convicts than the whole fifteen Southern States together. You tear down churches; burn up convents, inhabited by a few helpless nuns; get up processions in honor of a brutal prize-fighter; and raise riots at the bidding of a worthless player, in which scores of lives are sacrificed, without dreaming that there is any thing in all this unbecoming the descendants of the pilgrim fathers. Look at home, I say; correct your own iniquities, relieve your own sufferers, and then, but not till then, you may prate of the crime and misery which slavery engenders.

I regret, Mr. President, that this debate has sprung up. I regret still more the course it has taken—not, however, from prudential considerations; not because, as the Senator from Kentucky has intimated, it is imprudent to discuss matters in relation to slavery, but because this question must soon be met in another form, and I was willing to let it slumber till then. But I may as well now say that the time for prudential action is past. The disease is a desperate one, and requires desperate remedies. For one, sir, I yield no inch of ground—no, not one hair's breadth. Whenever this anti-slavery sentiment shows itself, whatever form it may assume, I am ready to do battle against it. The time for half measures has gone by. You must let us alone, or take the consequences.

Two Weeks Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Friday morning, 6 o'clock.

The Cambria reached Halifax at 6 o'clock this morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 15th.

It is said that Parliament will convene in the middle of January, to expedite business on the question of a reduction of the national expenditure. The reduction of the rates of discount by the Bank, is said to be the precursor of a rise in consols to par. The chancellor of the exchequer will lay before the holders of stock a proposal to accept a reduction of the rate of interest, which will save the country several millions.

The Queen Dowager Adelaide, died on the 2d, at fifty-eight years of age.

Another expedition is about being fitted out for Behring's Straits, in search of Sir John Franklin.

France.

Four hundred of the June insurgents arrived in Paris from Havre, having been liberated by the Attorney General. [illegible]

he Court Martial sentenced a number of the June-insurgents to imprisonment for a term of years. The fortress of Gaeta having been repaired and armed with Pontifical troops, arrests continue to be made. The treasury of the triumvirate Cardinals is reported insolvent. No time is fixed for the return of he Pope to Rome.

Austria and Hungary.

The state of siege will be removed on the 1st of January. Affairs in Hungary continue unsettled. It is said that Metternich has written to an Austrian minister, declaring hat the Austrian Monarchy cannot enjoy lasting peace, unless Hungary is maintained n its previous relations as a separate State. Thirteen recent condemnations have been commuted to hard labor for sixteen, eighteen, and twenty years. Notwithstanding the vigilance and precaution of the police, Kossuth medals have been introduced into Hungary. The Magyar patriots place an inestimable value upon them.

Prussia.

Prussia is increasing her fleet, and liberty has been granted for the exportation of bullion from the Russian Empire.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, 1850.

Flour ℘ hundred,	$2 25@$2 50
Beef "	$2 50@$3 00
Sugar, ℘ lb.,	10c.
Coffee, "	12½c
Rice, "	8c.
Salt ℘ sack,	$3 50@$4 00
Tea, (various qualities,) ℘ lb.	60@$1 00
Molasses, S. H., per gal.	75
" N. O., "	60
Golden Syrup,	$1 00
Buckwheat Flour, ℘ lb.	02
Pork, (fresh,)	3@5c.
Bacon, ℘ lb.,	6c.
Lard, ℘ lb.	6@8c.
Candles,	15c.
Dried Apples, ℘ bush.	$1 50
Green " ℘ bbl.	$3 50
Dried Peaches, ℘ bush.	1 75
Raisins, (new) MR	25c.
Currants, (Zante)	20c.
Green hides, ℘ lb.,	2½c.
Dry do. "	4½c.
Iron, (tire,) "	6c.
" (assorted,)	6½c.
Potatoes, ℘ bushel,	30@40c.
Corn, "	20@25c.
Wheat, "	60@75c.
Oats, "	30c
Flaxseed, "	35c.
Onions, ℘ bush.,	50c.
Tallow, ℘ lb.	10c.
Butter, "	10c.
Cheese, "	8c.
Beeswax, "	16⅔c.
Honey, ℘ gallon,	$1 00
Eggs, ℘ dozen,	6c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

St. Joseph, Mo.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

HAYCRAFT & HOWARD,

On Main Street, at the Sign of the
MAMMOTH BLUE & GOLD MORTAR.

Are receiving and opening the LARGEST and BEST assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, DyeStuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., ever offered for sale in the Platte Country, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lower prices than any similar establishment in this part of the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, assuring them that their articles and prices shall be such as to give general satisfaction.

N. B. We wish it distinctly understood that if any article sold by us fails to be such as recommended by us, we will refund the purchase money, or exchange it, at the option of the purchaser.

Give us a call when you come to St. Joseph and see if all these things are not true.

Remember the "Mammoth Blue and Gold Mortar."

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849.

NEW FIRM.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,

(Successors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.)
St. Joseph, Missouri.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition, are now receiving and opening, at the old stand.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which we will sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods, will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Having a large Brick Warehouse situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

MEDICINES! MEDICINES!

Just Received at the

EMPORIUM STORE,

Kanesville, Iowa.

10 dozen Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10 " London Mustard;
70 " Inks, assorted;
6 " Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6 " Tooth Wash, assorted;
35 " Tooth Powders;
3 " Worm Syrup;
35 " Vermifuge, assorted;
150 " Court Plaster;
150 " Pill Boxes;
6 " Cough mixtures;
150 " Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6 " Cough Candy;
12 " Childrens Cordial;
12 " Cologne, assorted;
3 " Cayenne in Fluid;
12 " Blacking;
3 " [illegible]

[illegible]

COME AND SEE.

[illegible]

Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

[illegible]

Kanesville, Jan 3, 1850.

[illegible]

OH YES!

The Old Pioneer on the Track Again!

MR. HENRY W. MILLER, well known in this region, as one of the first western men, has joined me as partner; and we have removed our large stock of English Goods,

Imported Direct from Liverpool,

to our new store opposite our late stand; and in addition to the largest and

Best Stock of Hardware and Smallwares

in Kanesville, we have selected some superior lots of

Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axles, Axes and Holloware,

in the St. Louis Market, expressly for the WINTER TRADE, and the necessities of this community.

We have re-marked all our goods and have agreed to sell off our stock—superior in quality though it be—at prices sufficiently low to insure a continuation and increase of our trade; and to remove an influence existing, not altogether without foundation, that some of the goods of the late firm—Brown & Barham were too high; in a word, we only want to live among you and desire not to enrich ourselves, at your cost, we wish "to spend and be spent," for the good of the community, which is to us, as to you the greatest and best. Our motto in business, is and shall be

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

The truthfulness of which you cannot prove unless you come, see and trade with

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. All accounts due to the late firm—Brown & Barham, will be received, settled and accounted for by THOMAS D. BROWN,
at Brown & Millers store.

Kanesville, Oct. 14, 1849.

A NO. 1.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

DONNEL, STUTSMAN & CO.

(Successors to Smith & Stutsman,)

KANESVILLE, IOWA,

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of goods of Smith & Stutsman, and in addition, are now receiving and opening at the old stand

A No. 1, Sign.

Not the largest, but as large and better selected stock than any other House in the upper country.
Our stock consists in part of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, School Books, Cook Stoves, (Root's Premium,) Castings, Nails, Shovels, Spades, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Upper and Sole Leather, Calf Skins, and Iron, (well assorted.)

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

Remember the "A No. 1," sign.

DONNEL, STUTSMAN & CO.

N. B. Furs, Peltries, Dry Hides, Beeswax, Gold Dust, Coin and Bank Bills taken in exchange for goods.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1849.—3m*

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

GRAND EXHIBITION
AT THE
NEW STORE
OF
J. A. KELTING & CO.

Performances every day in the week—Sundays excepted.

Admittance Free—Children half price.

The subscribers are now receiving and exhibiting to an "admiring public" the best assortment of

GOODS

Ever offered to the citizens of the independent State of Iowa. Among which may be found: Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ginghams, Cashmeres, Prints, Alpacas, Linens, Cambrics, Laces, Edgings, Ribbons, &c., &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

READY MADE CLOTHING of every description—from a three dollar suit up to the "Heigth of Extravagance," suited to the taste of the most fastidious old bachelor that ever cast sheeps eyes on the fair of the Land.

Also a splendid assortment of

Fancy Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

Salt Lake and California Emigrants,

Supplied with every article wanted on the journey, at as cheap rates as at any place west of New York.

In short they intend their establishment shall not be behind the best houses in the country in point of variety and cheapness. All in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, as nothing will be charged for showing goods at the

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

Kanesville, (Council Bluffs,) Iowa, Jan. 1, 1850.

SIGN OF THE ELK HORN.

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
AT
DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL'S
CHEAP STORE,
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.

The undersigned inform their friends and the public that they have just received from the East a new and handsome stock of Fall and Winter Goods; Boots and shoes, varieties of all kinds; Cloths and Cassimeres; Hardware, Cutlery, Glassware and Queensware; A large stock of blankets and blanket Coating; Hats and Caps, and a general assortment of Goods of every description.

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern Cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

Call and examine our stock and judge for yourselves. Remember the Elk Horn Sign.

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. [illegible], 1849.

[illegible]

POETRY.

From the Galveston (Texas) News.

PIUS IX.

Fill your cannon to the muzzles,
Ram the balls and grapeshot home,
Let each well-directed volley
Batter down the walls of Rome!
Range all round and point the mortars,
That each bomb, in falling, will
Burst among the accursed Romans,
Dash their hearts out, tear and kill!

Hurrah! the walls are falling, Frenchmen,
Through the rebels bend your way;
Though they crowd the breach, there's only
More of daring slaves to slay!
Musket, pistol, bombshell, sabre—
Frenchmen, do your utmost work,
Till through all the Holy City
No Republican shall lurk!

Am I not, ye slaves, your Master!
For these last ten hundred years,
Pope, by aid of gold and peter,
Mary and —— Swiss carbineers!
By my keys all double-dungeoned,
Slaves in state and slaves in soul,
Know! I wear the despot's purple,
Full as well as priestly cowl!

Dare ye reason, read and ballot
As they dare to do abroad!
Rome, at least, I'll rule untrammeled
Vicar of the Almighty God!
Though the world has burst my fetters,
Rome, at least, shall dungeon some
Until slaves beneath my crozier,
Wholly papal—deaf and dumb!

Though o'er all the old and new world
Men are wakening into men,—
Yearning, struggling for their manhood
With the broadsword and the pen,—
Here, at least, in this last stronghold
Of the tyrant, chained and blind,
Man beneath my feet shall own me
Lord of body, soul and mind!

Jesus! Oh thou blasphemed Jesus!
King, yet crowned with thorns alone,
Lowly, meek—do Thou, almighty,
Hurl this tyrant from thy throne!
Pour thy spirit on the nations;
Change, convert, advance and bring
Earth through all its lips to hail thee
Only universal King.

Late Murder on the Plains.

We gave, says the Independence Commonwealth, of the 6th ult., on Monday, a brief recital of a most horrible massacre committed by the Appaches, as we received it from Mr. J. W. H. Patton, of this city, who had just arrived from Santa Fe; and promised that we should endeavor to obtain a more minute statement of the particulars of this terrible event, for publication to-day. Mr. P. has furnished us a statement, which is subjoined, and which may be regarded as strictly correct:

Mr. Patton's Statement.—Our party, consisting of twelve men, left Los Vegas on the 21st October; arrived at Point-of-Rock—about one hundred and seventy-five miles this side of Santa Fe—on the morning of the 24th, when we met a party of about fifty Mexicans, on their return from a buffalo-hunt, who informed us that they had been attacked the day before by a body of Appache Indians, numbering from sixty to one hundred, at Whetstone Branch, some fifteen miles this side of Point-of-Rocks; had three of their number slain, and sixteen packs of dried meat taken. The Indians lost two of their warriors in the engagement. They also stated that about two miles beyond where they were attacked, they saw the bodies of four or five Americans, and a negro, lying upon the road side, and two carriages, broken and cut to pieces, standing on the prairie near them. Having no knowledge as to who were on their way to Santa Fe, we were of course unable to form an idea as to who the unfortunate party might be; nor did we, at the time, approach nearer the scene of massacre, that we might obtain more positive and satisfactory information in relation to the horrible affair; but were induced to return to the Spanish settlements, and there await additional strength to our party from Santa Fe, by the Mexican hunters, who assured us that the Indians were still encamped on the road ahead of us, near the scene of their recent savage vengeance; that our party was too weak to encounter them, and implored us to return. We arrived at Vegas on the 27th, and reported the facts which we possessed, in relation to the murder, to Capt. Judd, military commandant at Vegas, who, immediately communicated them to Head Quarters at Santa Fe, applying at the same time, to be allowed to escort us with a portion of his command over the most dangerous portions of the road. The commandant at Santa Fe not having noticed the application for an escort, Capt. Judd assumed the responsibility, and ordered a detachment of twenty Dragoons to accompany us as far as the lower Simerone Spring. Our company having now increased to about fifty men strong, (consisting of Mr. Smith's party, the mail party, under the charge of Messrs. Phillips and Clay, and the Dragoons) we resumed our journey on the 3d of November. Soon after leaving Vegas we met Spencer & Sabine's train, (five wagons,) and were informed that they had seen the bodies of the murdered party referred to, and that amongst them they recognized the bodies of J. M. White, merchant of this city; Wm. Calloway of Boonville, manager for F. X. Aubry; Ben. Bushman, (colored man of this city;) two Germans of St. Louis, who were traveling in company with Mr. White (names not known,) and a Mexican. The bodies were too decomposed when they saw them. Their party being very weak, and fearing an attack from the Indians, prudence dictated to them the propriety of hastening from the scene, which they did without searching for other bodies than those they saw immediately on the road. Upon our arriving at the battle ground, we found Mr. White's train [illegible]

[illegible] the citizens of that place and Taos were using every exertion to discover whether or not Mrs. White and child were alive in the hands of the Apaches, and to recover them. They had sent out a band of Pueblos, who were on terms of friendship with them, to purchase the prisoners at any cost, or to negotiate an exchange of some eight or ten Apache prisoners, who were in custody at Vegas for the lady and child. In case the Pueblos failed to rescue them, the troops in New Mexico were held in readiness to be put upon the track of the savages to hunt them down and wreak a terrible vengeance upon them. The Governor of New Mexico had offered a reward of $1000 for the recovery of Mrs. White and child, and the citizens of Santa Fe, we understood, had made up a much larger amount.

After leaving Santa Fe, news came to us of a party of thirty-two California Emigrants having been murdered by the Indians somewhere near El Paso; but who they were, or where they were from, we were unable to ascertain. It appears that they were surprised by a superior force, while carelessly traveling along the road, not dreaming of being in the vicinity of danger, and cut off before they could close up together in order to make a show of resistance.

J. W. H. PATTON.

Independence, Dec. 5. 1849.

From Salt Lake City.

The following interesting letter from the Valley, written to Judge Holly, was published in the St. Joseph Gazette and forwarded to us by Judge H. He has our thanks for this favor in advance of the mail. We are glad to hear good news from the Mormons in the Valley; God bless them! They have labored—they have toiled—and have not fainted. May they live forever!! We publish the letter with the remarks of the editor of the Gazette.

Judge Holly of Andrew county, has kindly furnished us with the following extracts of a letter written by Mr. Frederick Rohrer, formerly a citizen of that county, who left for California some four weeks after the foremost trains had left the States. Mr. R. is well known in Andrew and his statements may be relied on. The letter is dated "City of the Great Salt Lake, August 9th, 1849."

* * * "The only bad road to this place is about 40 miles, running across the 'Utah Mountains.' We could travel but 10 miles each day. From Fort Kearny to the mountains—say 1000 miles, the road is as good as any in the States, and for 200 miles after leaving the South Pass, it is as good as any turnpike. * * This is a beautiful country, and one of the finest climates in the world—equal to that of Italy. The City is laid out in large wards, the houses being about 100 yards apart. Each ward is enclosed with a straight fence and in profuse cultivation—which gives to the city somewhat the appearance of a town. The wards are all irrigated by leading water from the mountains, in small channels, running in every directing. The crops look well. Corn, though as good as ours, grows finely. Wheat is as good, if not better than ours, yielding from twenty to sixty bushels *per acre*. Barley and Oats are also cultivated and yield abundantly. Indeed, all kinds, and every variety of vegetables flourish profusely.

The harvest being over, the Mormons are stacking their grain—of which they have a considerable surplus—but owning to the great rush of emigrants—thousands of whom will have to abide here until spring—a high price is asked for it. Wheat $4 per bushel flour $12 per hundred.

We are boarding at a private house and are *vegetating* upon the luxuries of the Valley—such as milk, butter, cheese, green corn, peas, beans, turnips, &c—the beef is the best I ever tasted.

The water is sweet free stone, cold as ice and the best I ever tasted. *Any* quantity of it can be drank without injury—which cannot be said of any other liquid. There are several sulphur springs of pure water, near the city, and a warm white sulphur one, used for bathing—which would make a hydropathist laugh. The water running from it would turn a mill and is very warm giving from its surface a continual cloud of vapour. Its medical virtues are very great, curing nearly every kind of disease, such as scurvy, itch, mange, sore eyes, rheumatism, &c., &c. In fact the most that is known in the "Valley."

The grasses are various and luxurious; blue grass, grows of the best quality and in abundance—also, wild flax. * * * I can scarcely realise that I am a thousand miles from home! The cultivation of an old settled country—the bustle and activity of a city—the necessaries and even the refinements of civilized life—together with the habits and manners of an educated race of people are all around me! I am in the midst of a desert, and yet I see a large city, teeming with life and enterprise—with an exhaustless soil to sustain it—destined to become the metropolis of a mighty empire! I am away from home, and yet home influences are around and about me; and, in imagination, I forget the distance that intervenes between us! The Mormons are a great people, and whatever may be thought of the peculiarities of their religious creed, the rapidity with which they increase, the success of their councils—their *discipline*—all foreshadow their ultimate destiny.

Printers' Strike.—The Printers of Pittsburgh are on a strike for an advance of wages. They ask only 25 cents per 1000; low enough in all conscience. All the publishers, except the editor of the Gazette and the editor of the Mercury, have agreed to pay the bill of prices. The two papers that refuse to pay their workmen a fair compensation for their labor, are the most devoted tariff advocates in the country. They are constantly insisting that the country will be ruined unless more protection is given to "home industry." A pretty "protection" they would give "home industry" [illegible]

[illegible]

California Emigrants—Turning Back.—Our townsman Mr. David H. Burnett, who left this place some six weeks since for California via the New Orleans and Panama route, returned here on Monday last. Mr. Burnett went as far as New Orleans, where he learned that the difficulty and uncertainty of securing a passage from Panama to San Francisco, without a "through ticket" from N. Y., was so great that he turned back to cross the plains in the spring. Mr. B. informs us that many are returning from Panama and New Orleans—thirty from Kentucky and ten from Jackson county in this State, came up on the boat with him, who will also cross the plains in the spring—that it is next to impossible to secure, at New Orleans or Panama, a passage from Panama to San Francisco, and if by chance or trickery it can be effected the expense is great. He has furnished us with a list of charges, which he obtained at the office of the Agent of the line in New Orleans, which is

From New Orleans to Charges, 1st Cabin,	$80,00.
" " " 2nd Cabin,	65,00.
" " " Steerage and mess with Crew,	45,00,
From Panama to San Francisco 1st Cabin,	$300,00.
" " " Steerage and mess with Crew,	150,00.
Fare across the Isthmus from	15,00 to 20,00.

From these statements, and the facts that all, who crossed the plains last spring, have arrived in California, although the trip was long and exceedingly hard, and that a new and shorter route from the Salt Lake through the mountains to the gold mines has been discovered, by which the most difficult and dangerous part of the route—the desert—traveled by those who went out last spring, is avoided, we believe that across the plains is cheaper, better and more certain than any other route; and we expect, from what we can learn of the excitement prevailing through the country, that next spring we shall see another great emigration.

The advantages of St. Joseph as a starting point are now so well known through the States, by the representations, to their friends, of those who came here last spring, that we have no fear, but a much greater proportion of the emigration will come to this place than ever before, notwithstanding the flaming, lieing hand-bills and slanderous reports that probably will be, as they were last spring, published from another point.—[St. Joseph Adventurer.

From the Plains.—Mr Thomas Forsyth, a well known mountain man, arrived in this city day before yesterday. He left the Salt Lake about the last of September, and Fort Bridger, one hundred and ten mils this side about the 1st of October; crossed over the Plains to the head waters of the Arkansas, and came in by Bent's Fort and the Santa Fe trail.

At a stream emptying into the Arkansas below Bent's Fort, he found the Cheyenne, Arapaho and Kiowa Indians encamped, awaiting of Maj. Fitzpatrick, the Indian Agent. Below the Big Timber, and but a short distance from the Indian encampment, he met Maj. Fitzpatrick and his party, with Mr. Ward and others. Further down the Arkansas, he met Capt. Vrain's train, on their way to Santa Fe. At Cow Creek, he met a train for Santa Fe, name not recollected, which had lost a large portion of their stock.

Throughout the distance, Mr. Forsyth had pleasant weather. When he left the Salt Lake settlement, the most of the emigrants, including all the early trains, had gone forward to California. Of this number was Gen. Wilson as Indian Agent, and his party. A number of emigrants, however, expected to pass the winter at Salt Lake City and Fort Bridger. Mr. F. informs us that the Mormons have discovered a route occupying only some some twenty or thirty days to cross the desert and Sierra Nevada, on which there is abundance of wood and water at every stage and of easy crossing. Parties of Mormons had made the whole distance from the Sacramento to the Salt Lake, with packed mules, in fifteen days. Major Stansbery, of the U. S. Topographical corps, with his party, had arrived in the Great Basin. It was understood that, under orders of the United States Government, he would make a survey of the Lost Lake, and the various streams traversing the Great Basin.

The Mormons raised fine crops this past season—an abundance of wheat and other grains, potatoes, turnips, &c., more than they could consume; but the influx of emigrants was furnishing a ready market for all their surplus, at high prices. Money was plenty in the Basin, and to this may be added the fact, that the Mormons have established a mint of their own, at which a large amount of the California gold dust has been coined. They have issued coin of various denominations, to the amount of $20 pieces.—[Republican.

Chinese Emigrants.—Large numbers of Chinese have pitched their tents in San Francisco. From early morn until late in the evening these industrious men are engaged in their occupation of house builders, of which a great many have been exported from China, and the quietness and order, cheerfulness and temperance, which is observable in their habits, is noticed by every one. The buildings brought from China are generally twenty feet square—one story in height—and twelve feet from the floor to the ceiling. The timbers are round, and many of them very crooked. The first movement, after raising the frame, is to attach the window, which consists of a frame and blind, without sash. The blind is so constructed as to close itself, by its own weight—the slat being of double width outside. The timber is very uniform in size, and about six or eight inches in diameter. The boards are well seasoned and resemble American cedar. The price of a Chinese building, such as we have described, including the erection, is [illegible] They are brought from Hong Kong.

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.
Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Brown's Grammar;
Olney's Geography and Atlas;
Carmina Sacra;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens of various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.
Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

BOOKS—1000 volumes Times and Seasons (bound;) 100 Voice of Warnings; Books Doc. and Covenants; 50 vols. Literary Museum.
For sale low by J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Nov. 30, 1849.

MEALS! MEALS!!

Persons wishing meals, can be furnished at the first house east of the Printing Office, at the usual meal hours at 15 cents per meal. A few day boarders can also be accommodated on reasonable terms.
Persons in from the country can pay for their meals in produce.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.
Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1849.

NEW GOODS.

C. VOORHIS & Co.,

ARE now in receipt of their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF GOODS. Being one of the largest stocks ever brought to this village. It will be the interest of every body wanting cheap goods to call and look at our assortment. Give us a call and you will find all kinds of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & QUEENSWARE,
COOKING STOVES & CASTINGS,
IRON, a large assortment,
LEATHER of all kinds,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c.
Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

TWO or three single gentlemen can be furnished with genteel board and lodging on reasonable terms, at the WHITE HOUSE, one door West of the Printing Office.
Transient persons desirous of taking Dinner or staying for the night can also be accommodated.
Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849—6t

HEIGHO! HEIGHO!! Saddle, Harness and Shoe Manufactory.

THE subscribers wish to inform the public generally that they have commenced the above business at ST. FRANCIS or TRADING POINT, where they intend keeping constantly on hand: Saddles, Harnesses, Bridles, Martingales, collars, and boots and shoes, of all descriptions. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere: for our motto is,
Small Profits and Ready Pay.
BECK & McENTURF.
N. B. We keep all the above articles at Voorhis' and Johnson's stores in Kanesville. B. & M.
Also 500 hides wanted in exchange for work.
St. Francis, Nov. 28, 1849.—3m*

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

WILLIAM F. CARTER,

OF this town, would avail himself of this opportunity to tender his thanks to the citizens of this county, and also to the traveling community, for the liberal patronage with which they have favored him heretofore; and having enlarged his shop and obtained a heavy stock of iron and steel of all kinds, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuation of public favor.
He is prepared to shoe horses and oxen on the shortest notice, having every facility for these branches that can be had any where. He will also have on hand a good supply of his superior Steel Plated Hoes. Emigrants would do well to purchase this article here instead of purchasing elsewhere, as has been proven by the last three years experience. He will also execute with neatness and despatch any jobs in the general line of BLACKSMITHING.
Shop at the Old Stand Opposite the Log Tabernacle.
N. B. Mr. C. has an excellent Lathe, for turning iron, connected with his establishment.
Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849.—3m

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

JOHN MARTIN,

North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices: Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds.
Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.
St. Louis, Sept. 19, 1849

UNION HOTEL.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Thankful for the very liberal support that he has received, The subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally that he has completely repaired the above mentioned house, and is ready at all times to accommodate the traveling community, either by the [illegible] [illegible] ALEX. [illegible], Proprietor.
Kanesville, Nov. [illegible], 1849.

SARSAPARILLA, Dr. Townsend's, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

[illegible]

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to Salt Lake, California and Oregon generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the SIGN of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST,

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drillings, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.
ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c, and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.
ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do, Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps—manufactured on purpose for this market. GROCERIES—all kinds; nails, glass, Putty, Hardware, Carpet Bags, Spanish Saddles, Saddle Trees, and riding Bridles and Halters, Girths, Belts, Sheaths, Trunks, &c.
ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.
ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.
A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention.
There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE,

Where can be obtained all varieties of Bread and Crackers for family or emigrant uses. Wedding, Fancy and Plain Cakes, Tarts, Jumbles, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, *Fruits, Nuts, Raisins*, Syrups, Sweet meats, Candies in every variety; Cigars, Tobacco, choice Wines and Liquors, (By bottle or Case,) Cider, Ale, Mead, Cheese, Herring and Refreshments generally.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, September 19, 1849.

The Barbereus Notice.

THE subscriber having opened a shop in Kanesville, takes this method of informing the gentlemen of the town and vicinity, and the traveler, that they can be shaved at all reasonable hours. Hair cut and dressed at the following prices:
Twice a week, for shaving, only 50 cents per month. An addition of fifteen cents for hair cutting.
My monthly customers can have their hair dressed at all times for a party gratuitously.
Traveling customers, single shave, 10 cents. Hair cutting, fifteen cents. W. A. WESTON.
Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1849.

BOSTON STORE,

SIGN OF THE MAMMONTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.
The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Caiters;	" do Cloth buskins;
" Light do	" do Mouroe boots;
" Black Kid Slippers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
" Fancy do do;	" pump-sole do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties;	" gaiter do;
" do do Buskins;	" Mouroe slippers;
" Phil. Polka Slippers;	Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans
" do Gaiter Boots;	" do Pumps
" do Grane do;	" seal do;
" half Gaiters;	" kip do;
	Boys' calf Brogans;
	" kip do
	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the BIG BOOT, on the top of the House, No. 236, New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money.
DAVID CROCK.
St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as
Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles.
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.
Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.
Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.
St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of SMITH & STUTSMAN, is dissolved by the death of Mr. Smith. All claims against the late firm will be settled by the surviving partner, and the name of the firm used by him in liquidation.
J. E. STUTSMAN,
Surviving partner of Smith & Stutsman.
Kanesville, Oct. 3, 1849—3m

KEG CREEK MILLS.

J. W. COOLIDGE & Co., have erected a GRIST MILL for manufacturing FLOUR AND MEAL on Keg Creek, [illegible] miles below Kanesville, on the main road leading to St. Joseph, Mo., which is now in successful operation. The flour manufactured at our mills will equal if not surpass any manufactured in the country. All grain will be [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; suttinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.
We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.
Your attention is also invited to a large lot of
DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,
Warranted to keep in any climate.
All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

PREMIUM RAINBOW DYE HOUSE.

No. 14, North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

GENTLEMEN'S Clothing Cleaned and repaired equal to any house in the city.
Gentlemen may depend upon having their Garment returned punctually and with dispatch.
N. B. Ladies' dresses, shawls and every other article in the trade, Cleaned, Dyed and Restored at the above Establishment by
JOHN GALLAGHER.
St. Louis, Oct. 17, 1849.

Emporium of the West Forever!

WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax, honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venison hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.
Oct. 17, 1849.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.
Kanesville, March 7, 1849.

GUARDIAN BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

WE are prepared with new and beautiful type from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as
Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds, Blanks of all kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.
We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates than at any other office this side of St. Louis.
Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.
Orders from abroad will be promply attended to and done with neatness and taste.
Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

QUIDOIT.

S. M. BLAIR

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS located in this place and offers his professional services to the citizens of this county. Particular attention will be given to the Bounty Claims, Back Pay, Lost Horses, &c., due the Mormon Battalion.
Kanesville, July 25, 1849.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Linden and Atchison County, Mo. that he has opened a shop in Linden, where he will carry on the above business in all its various branches, such as Gentlemen's Clothing, Ladies Riding [illegible] and all kinds of Military work, which will be done at the shortest possible notice.
Cutting done on application and warranted to fit if properly made up.
ERASTUS H. DERBY.
Linden, [illegible], 1849.

[illegible] HOLLADAY.

St. Joseph, Mo.

Corner of Main and Francis Streets.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, [illegible] Glass Ware, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]